

Oxford Democrat.

Democrat.

VOLUME 4.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1836.

NUMBER 18.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
G. W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar & seventy-five cents at the end of 6 months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Inserted on the usual terms, the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, AND LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES M. BUCK,

late of Paris in the county of Oxford, Physician, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests, that the said deceased's estate be made to bear immediate payment, and those who have any debts due thereon, to execute the same to SIMEON NORRIS.

Paris, Nov. 29, 1836.

[From the Bangor Mechanic and Farmer.]

You may perhaps remember that soon after the dedication of Mount Hope, in July last, I informed you that I had in my possession some stanzas, composed by a lady of this city, which I intended to offer for publication.

I am forcibly and sadly reminded of that promise by the sudden decease of the author, Miss Mary Prentiss, daughter of Dea Caleb Prentiss, of Paris, Me., died in Bangor, on the 16th inst. after a short illness.

I will not attempt a formal newspaper eulogium on her character. To those who knew her, who had witnessed her life of unobtrusive usefulness & conscientious discharge of duty, who had been blessed with her friendship and her love, such a eulogium is needless, and by the rest of the world it would be unheeded. Her friends will remember her as one who, without adventitious and accidental advantages, had won her way to their hearts and their affections by the vigor and discipline of her mind, by the gentle kindness and disinterestedness of her life, by an almost excessive sensibility, tempered and subdued, that she might never shrink from duty, and an expansive benevolence that embraced the whole human family, and a remarkable absence of that selfishness which regulates and calculates its actions with a single reference to individual and personal comfort.

At the time above alluded to—the dedication of Mount Hope—she was deeply interested in the object and the occasion, and in a note to a friend enclosing the annexed lines, she says: "Ever since I heard of the arrangements for the dedication at Mount Hope, I have fancied myself dead and buried there. I send you the fruit of my strange imagination." At this period, and until a short period before her death, she enjoyed excellent and uninterrupted health. There is something in the lines and the thought, and that mysterious and undefinable presentation, that warning of the spirit, that far-reaching vision, dim and indistinct, yet almost real, which we sometimes fancy is vouchsafed to the pure in heart, as they approach near to the spirit land.

"I hear voice ye cannot hear,
I see a hand ye cannot see,
Which beckons me away."

A SPIRIT AT MOUNT HOPE.

I am no more a child of earth,
My spirit from its clay has fled;
And yet I linger round the spot
Where they have made my low, last bed.

The strong, deep wish to be beloved,
Has not departed with my breath:
It had its origin in heaven,
And was too pure to yield to death.

And see the tears the mourners shed,
I catch the murmur of their sighs,
And through their long and weary days
I watch them with my spirit eyes.

My home is in a better world—
Of ceaseless bloom, and cloudless light;

And the soiled robe I wore below,
Is changed for one of spotless white.

Deck then my grave with earth's frail flowers;
And teach the mourning trees to bend;

But do not water them with tears—
Plume the soul's pinions to ascend.

If it is bliss, even here to mount,
Where you must wear the heavy chain,

Which checks you in your highest flight,
And drags you to the earth again—

Think of the soul, with nought to clog,
With nought to dim its eagle sight,

Forever drinking in new joy,
Forever catching some new light.

If this dark stream is beautiful,
Which washes but an earthly clog,

Think, what must be that purer one
Which sparkles from the throne of God!

And if this canopy is rich
Which summer in its bounty weaves—

Think what must be those evergreens
That bear such gilding in their leaves!

Oh! dry your tears—no longer weep—
The grave is not a gloomy place:

Religion sheds a radiance

Which every lingering shade should chase.

Beneath those venerable oaks, in the quiet and repose

of that resting place of the dead, her mortal remains are

deposited, and her pure spirit has gone onward to that land

of "ceaseless bloom and cloudless light," she so

beautifully and feelingly described. And if her spirit

can look backward upon earth, she sees that the tears of many mourners have watered that grave, and

that the memory of her good deeds and her spotless ex-

ample will not pass away.

K.

From the Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

RIPTON.

A WATER SCENE.

Selecting a single incident from the many, which it is natural to suppose might have been

found by the aid of a diving bell on such a night,

it becomes necessary to fish up Ripton Rumsey,

who happened to be abroad on that occasion,

as he is upon all occasions, when left to

consult his own wishes. Where Ripton had

been in the early part of the evening, it would

not have been easy either for himself or any

one else to tell. It is, therefore, fair to infer

that, distributing his attentions, he had been as

usual "about in spots." The fact is he has a

hobby, which like many hobbies, is apt to throw

its rider. Although temperately disposed,—

such is the inquiring nature of his philosophical

spirit, that, with a view, perhaps, to the ultimate

benefit of the human race, he is continually ex-

perimenting as to the effects of alcoholic stimu-

lants upon the human frame. It is probable,

therefore, that on this occasion, having imbibed

too much of the enemy's "neat as imported,"

he had walked forth to qualify it by a stroll in

the rain. This, however, is irrelevant. Where

he was, is the point at issue.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge

of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on

the estate of

JOSEPH LOTHROP,

late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, represent-

ed insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from

this date has been allowed to creditors presenting and

proving their claims; and we shall attend for that

purpose at the house of Z. Long, in Buckfield, on the

second Monday of January and May next.

ZADOC LONG, Comt.

ELIJAH JORDAN, Comt.

Dee. 3, 1836.

The rain came down heavier than ever. A
solitary watchman, more amphibious than his hot blanket and lay me by the fire—put hot
race in general, was seen wending his way thro' the puddles, thinking, if he thought at all, of
the discomforts of those whom Noah left behind, and it's the only way I'm to be brought to, be-
cause when I'm drowned I'm a hard case."

The Charley promised all, if Ripton would
young goslings. Dodging between drops was accompany him. The soft delusion was be-
tween the question; so he strode manfully on-
ward, but he stumbled over something, which
receptacle for such as he, where, before he dis-
covered the deception, he fell into a profound
slumber, which lasted till morning. The ex-
amination was as follows:

"Where do you live?"

"I'm no ways particular—just where its cheap-
est and most convenient. The cheapest kind

of living, according to my notion, is when its
pretty good, and don't cost nothing. In winter,
the Alms House is not so bad, and if you'll give

us a call, you'll find me there when the snow's
on the ground. But when nature smiles and the grass is green, I'm out like a hoppergrass.

The fact is my constitution isn't none of the
strongest; and work burns my system; so I go
about doing little jobs for a pip or a levy, so's
to get my camp tea, and bitters regular—any

thing for a decent living, if it doesn't tire a fel-
ler. But hang the city—rural felicity and no
Charleys is the thing after all—pumpkins, cab-
bages and apple whiskey is always good for a
weakly constitution and a man of an elevated
turn of mind."

"Well, I'll send you to Moyamensing Prison
quite rural."

The sound of that awful word struck terror
to the very marrow of Ripton. Like the rest

of his class, while bearing his soul in his stom-
ache, he carried his heart at the end of his nose,
and his heart rushed the blood from every

part of his frame, until the beacon blazed with
a lurid glare, and the bystanders apprehended
apoplexy. The rudder of his countenance
grew to such a size that there was no mistaking
the leading feature of the case. To see before
him, Ripton was compelled to squint direfully,
and as the beggar in Gil Blas did his carbine,
he found himself under the necessity of resting
while cocking his eye at his honor.

"Miamensis!" stammered Ripton. "Arch
Street was all well enough—plenty of company
and conversation to improve a chap. But Mi-
amensis—scandalous! Why they clap you
right into a bag as soon as you get inside the
door, just as if they'd brought you by the bush-
el, and then, by way of finishing your education,
they lug you along, and empty you into a room
where you never see nothing nor nobody. It's
just wasting a man—I'm be bagged if I go to
Miamensis!—I'd rather be in the Menagerie,
and be stirred up with a long pole twenty times
a day, so as to cause me for growth to amuse
the company. I ain't potatoes to be put into a
bag—blow the bag!"

"There's no help for it, Ripton; you are a
vagrant, and must be taken care of."

"That's what I like; but bagging a man is
no sort of a way of taking care of him, unless
he's a dead robin, or a shot tom-tit. As for be-
ing a vagrom, it's all owing to my weakly con-
stitution, and because I can't have my bitters
and catnip tea regular. But if it's the law,
here's at you. Being a judge, or a mayor, or
any thing that sort's easy done, without cat-
nip tea; it don't hurt your hands, or strain your
back; but just try a spell at smashing stones, or
piling logs, and you'll learn what's what without
being put in a bag."

"Never mind," said Ripton, after gasping a few min-
utes, and wringing the water from his face;—
"You've saved me, and you'll be put in the
newspapers for it, by way of a solid reward.—
Jist in—I'm been down twyst, and if I'd

gone again Ripton Rumsey would a staid there
once more and the last. Only think—my
eye, how the shads and the catnies would

clawed me up! Getting drowned ain't fun,
and after you're drowned it's wus. My suffer-
ings what I had, and my sufferings what I like
to had, is enough to make a feller cry, only I
ain't got no hankercher, and my sleeve's so wet
I won't pass good."

"Yes, young'un," said the Charley; "Spos-
ing the fishes had been betting on election,
they'd invited the other fishes to eat you for
oyster suppers,—so much majority for sturgeon
noose, or a Ripton Rumsey supper for the com-
pany—why not? If we ketch the fishes, we

eat them, and if they ketch us, they eat us—
all round!"

But the storm again began to howl, and as
Ripton evidently did not understand the ration-
ale of the argument, the watchman lost his po-
tential sympathy for the Jonah of the gutters.—
Even had he heard the fishes calling for "Rip-
ton Rumsey's fried," "Ripton Rumsey's stew-
ed," or "Ripton Rumsey's on a chafing dish,"

he would have felt indifferent about the matter,
and if asked how he would take him, would un-
doubtedly have said "Ripton Rumsey on a
wheelbarrow."

"You must go to the watch house."

"What fur, must I? Fetch along the Hu-
mane Society's apparatus for the recovery of

drowned individuals—their's what I want—
I'm water logged. Bring us one of the largest

kind of smalls—a tumbler full of brandy and
water, without no water in it, I've no notion of

being diddled but of the sweets of my interest—
mechanic too, in many—too many—instances,

has forsaken his healthy and certain employ-
ment to embark in enterprises of uncertain

success, and not doubtful results. The old and homely way,

as it has been thought, of getting a living which
our fathers pursued, has been rejected, and higher expectations raised, and loftier and bold-

er notions advanced, followed with a cor-
responding action. Times like the present, places

the plumb-line and rule to these modern no-
tions, and they are found deficient and unsta-

ble—too weak deceptive to be relied upon;
and the consequence is, that men who, in their
airy visions, have considered themselves inde-
pendent, now find they are loaded and trans-
masted, and their situation unpleasant and pre-
carious.

The uneasiness and discontent among farm-
ers and mechanics, by this operation of busi-
ness, this change of the times will in a great
measure be done away. Those who have for-
saken the peaceful paths of agriculture, will
now return to them with renewed vigor and de-
light—happy, that Infinite Wisdom has provid-
ed suitable means for men to obtain a living,
and to the enjoyment of its greatest blessings.

Instead of seeking bonds, and stocks, and spec-
ulations, the busy mind of man will ponder over
the numerous facts constantly coming to light,
—

or you?"—"Thank you Master Prince: we benefit next Tuesday week—you come—bring your papa, master king, mistress king, your good mamma—and all the little kings, your brothers and sisters. My eye ver bad, my God! how mosh ticket yu take?"

Phil. Sat. News.

Twenty-Fourth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

In SENATE, Monday, Dec. 5, 1836.

The Senate being assembled at 12 o'clock, and the list being called, the following Senators appeared in their seats:—

Messrs. Hubbard and Page, from New Hampshire; Davis, from Massachusetts; Prentiss, and Swift, from Vermont; Knight, and Robbins, from Rhode Island; Tomlinson, and Niles, from Connecticut; S. Wright, from N. York; Wall, and Southard, from New Jersey; McLean, and Buchanan, from Pennsylvania; Bayard, from Delaware; Kent, from Maryland; Rives, from Virginia; King, from Georgia; Walker, from Mississippi; King, and Moore, from Alabama; White, and Grundy, from Tennessee; Clay, and Crittenden, from Kentucky; Ewing, and Morris, from Ohio;—Hendricks, and Tipton, from Indiana; Robinson, and Ewing, from Illinois, and Linn and Benton, from Missouri.

Mr. Benton presented the credentials of Messrs. Sevier and Fulton, elected Senators from Arkansas, and they accordingly took the oaths and their seats.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, a message was sent to the House, and a committee was appointed to wait on the President to inform him that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from Walter Lowrie, resigning his office as Secretary of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the principal clerk, Mr. Machen, (in absence of the chief clerk who is sick,) was appointed temporarily to the office, until a successor to Mr. Lowrie should be appointed. Mr. Machen was then sworn.

On motion of Mr. Wall, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Committee of Accounts, and the chair being requested to name the Committee, Messrs. McLean, Tomlinson and Hendricks were appointed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives by Mr. Franklin, announcing that a quorum of that body had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 5.

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the annual meeting of Congress, the House of Representatives was called to order at 12 o'clock precisely, by their speaker, James K. Polk.

The roll being called, 183 members appeared and answered to their names. The member elect from the State of Arkansas, Mr. Yell, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The usual messages were exchanged with the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Dutee J. Pierce, a committee was appointed on the part of the House to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses had formed a quorum, and were ready to receive from him any communication.

Mr. E. Whittles moved that the standing Committees of the House, be now appointed. Mr. Bonn objected to this course as unusual.

Mr. Mercer then moved the postponement of the consideration of the subject till to-morrow, and that, hereafter, the absence of a member shall not be considered as a disqualification for appointment on a Committee.

Mr. E. Whittles moved the yeas and nays on this motion, and they were, yeas, 33, nays, 148.

On motion of Mr. Wardwell, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Mann, The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives—

Addressing you to the last annual message I shall ever present to the Congress of the United States, it is a source of the most heartfelt satisfaction to be able to congratulate you on the success of your policy, and on our beloved country, has attained with the cause at home, abroad to lessen the confidence with which we look to the future for continuative proofs of the existence of our free institutions to produce all the fruits of good government, the general condition of our affairs may well excite our national pride.

I cannot avoid congratulating you and my country, particularly on the success of the efforts made under my administration, by the Executive and Legislature, in concert with the ministry, cabinet and senate, of the people, to induce, restrain and to establish cordial relations with all foreign powers. Our gratitude is due to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and I invite you to unite with me in offering to Him fervent supplications, that his providential care may ever be extended to those who follow us, enabling them to avoid the dangers and the horrors of war, consistently with a just and indispensible regard to the rights and honor of our country. But, although the present state of our foreign relations is satisfactory, and we are in a position to do all that you requested in July last, is afflicting in the extreme, I regret to say, vast many questions of an interesting character at issue with other powers, and are yet undecided. Among the most prominent of these is that of the Northeastern Boundary. With an undiminished confidence in the sincere desire of the Britannic Majesty's Government to adjust that question, I am yet in possession of the present grounds on which it proposes a satisfactory adjustment.

With the same foreign relations have been formed, and under circumstances which affect the position of both Governments to possess a mutually beneficial intercourse, and foster the amicable feelings which are so strongly required by the true interests of the two countries. With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Naples, Sweden, and Denmark, the last understanding, is gradually expanding itself with them. It is one of the all these countries, except Naples, by their mutual interests.

The claims of our citizens on Portugal are admitted to be just, but provisions for the payment of them has

been unfortunately delayed by frequent political changes in that kingdom.

The blessings of peace have not been secured by Spain. Our connections with that country are on the best footing with the exception of the burden still imposed upon our commerce with her possessions out of Europe.

The claims of American citizens for losses sustained at the bombardment of Antwerp have been presented to the Government of Belgium, and will be presented in due season, to settlement.

With Brazil and all our neighbors of this continent, we continue to maintain relations of amity and concord, extending our commerce with them as far as the resources of the people and the policy of the government will permit. The just and long standing claims of our citizens upon some of them, are yet sources of dissatisfaction and complaint. No danger is apprehended however, from the present position of our neighbors, through acknowledged and paid by all, unless the irritating effect of their struggle with Texas should unfortunately reach our immediate neighbor, Mexico, an exception.

It is already known to you, by the correspondence between the two Governments, communicated at your last session, that our condition in relation to the struggle is regulated by the same principles that governed us in the dispute between Spain and Mexico herself, and, I trust, that it will be found, on the most strict scrutiny, that such acts have strict correspondence with our principles.

That the condition of the United States should feel strong opposition for the one party is not surprising. But this circumstance should, of itself, teach us a great caution, lest it lead us into the great error of suffering the public policy to be regulated by partiality or prejudice; and there are considerations connected with the possible result of this contest between the two parties, of such a delicacy and importance to the United States, that our claim, required to be made, is not merely a matter of convenience, and proper to control the subject. The known desire of the Texan to become a part of our system, although its gratification depends upon the reconciliation of various and conflicting interests, necessarily a work of time, and uncertain in itself, is calculated to expose our conduct to misconstruction in the eyes of the world.

—There are already those, who, indifferent to principle, themselves, and prone to suspect the wants of the empire, encourage and stimulate the insidious and insidious policy. Now will perceive, by the accompanying documents, that the extraordinary mission from Mexico has been terminated, on the sole grounds that the obligations of this Government to itself and to Mexico, under treaty stipulations, have compelled me to trust a discretionary authority to a high officer of our army, to advance in territory claimed as a part of Texas, if necessary to protect the own of the neighboring frontier from Indian depredations, than the Mexican Government, which he has just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from Walter Lowrie, resigning his office as Secretary of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, a message was sent to the House, and a committee was appointed to wait on the President to inform him that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from Walter Lowrie, resigning his office as Secretary of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, a message was sent to the House, and a committee was appointed to wait on the President to inform him that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

The Senate then adjourned.

—

In the mean time, the ancient complaints of injustice, made in behalf of our citizens, are disregarded, and new causes of dissatisfaction have arisen, some of a character requiring prompt remonstrance, and ample and immediate redress. I trust, however, that the tendency of our course, with respect to the forbearance of our enemies, incident that has occurred, or that may happen, and to obtain justice, and thus avoid the necessity of a gain bringing this subject in the view of Congress.

It is my desire to remind you, that no provision has been made to execute our treaty with Mexico for tracing the boundary line between the two countries.

As he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for his removal, were not apparent to him. The General had been seriously doubted by me, and there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States, their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn. In consideration of the information received from the Mexican Minister, or from those who had just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering with the most amicable avowed purpose, upon ground from which the followers of the Government had been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a safe return.

The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was surprised that the sufficiency of the causes

reality enhanced by
the measure
which might
become the
value was soon
more profitable than
the established
for the min-
rency, and such
appear in the various States,
by any legal
change at
been intro-
dence of all
but constitu-
the mischiefs
extension.—
our Govern-
tional pro-
knowledge attested by
country. The
sacred establish-
ment, now exist
at the utmost
means nec-
from the un-
and it is to be
reflecting this
are the coun-
ressment and
characteristic
ious metals
can be ex-
regard to the
of those metals
the world.
h a currency,
dependent
and silver, as
perience has
in this, but in
Where those
circulation,
that prices
bank issues,
property must
that attends
are con-
an interest
which they

depreciation of
is always at-
This position of
opportunity to
market. Enga-
gels, they do not
the nominally
greatly reduc-
and, therefore,
it is not as well as
better under-
advantage. It
life become so
their wants
gradually reach
products of the
in this, but in
circulation,
that prices
bank issues,
property must
that attends
are con-
an interest
which they

United States
was induced
the Ameri-
that institu-
our republican
failure of that
renewal of that
accomplished,
towards res-
of the States
and the auxil-
count, the true-
d, and a larger
our circulating
followed up
laws banishing
denominations,
by further
ment, as fiscal
a new set of laws
in the way of

the whole effect
us industry for
and silver circu-
lation in prices,
the price of the
increase in the
and sustain a
economics; and
al productions
for cost. This
was char-
paid by the paper
in a steepage of
paper as a cur-
rency in the hands of

the law.

United States

last, I was indu-
the Ameri-
that institu-
our republican
failure of that
renewal of that
accomplished,
towards res-
of the States
and the auxil-
count, the true-
d, and a larger
our circulating
followed up
laws banishing
denominations,
by further
ment, as fiscal
a new set of laws
in the way of

the whole effect
us industry for
and silver circu-
lation in prices,
the price of the
increase in the
and sustain a
economics; and
al productions
for cost. This
was char-
paid by the paper
in a steepage of
paper as a cur-
rency in the hands of

the law.

United States

last, I was indu-
the Ameri-
that institu-
our republican
failure of that
renewal of that
accomplished,
towards res-
of the States
and the auxil-
count, the true-
d, and a larger
our circulating
followed up
laws banishing
denominations,
by further
ment, as fiscal
a new set of laws
in the way of

the whole effect
us industry for
and silver circu-
lation in prices,
the price of the
increase in the
and sustain a
economics; and
al productions
for cost. This
was char-
paid by the paper
in a steepage of
paper as a cur-
rency in the hands of

the law.

United States

last, I was indu-
the Ameri-
that institu-
our republican
failure of that
renewal of that
accomplished,
towards res-
of the States
and the auxil-
count, the true-
d, and a larger
our circulating
followed up
laws banishing
denominations,
by further
ment, as fiscal
a new set of laws
in the way of

the whole effect
us industry for
and silver circu-
lation in prices,
the price of the
increase in the
and sustain a
economics; and
al productions
for cost. This
was char-
paid by the paper
in a steepage of
paper as a cur-
rency in the hands of

the law.

United States

last, I was indu-
the Ameri-
that institu-
our republican
failure of that
renewal of that
accomplished,
towards res-
of the States
and the auxil-
count, the true-
d, and a larger
our circulating
followed up
laws banishing
denominations,
by further
ment, as fiscal
a new set of laws
in the way of

the whole effect
us industry for
and silver circu-
lation in prices,
the price of the
increase in the
and sustain a
economics; and
al productions
for cost. This
was char-
paid by the paper
in a steepage of
paper as a cur-
rency in the hands of

the law.

United States

last, I was indu-
the Ameri-
that institu-
our republican
failure of that
renewal of that
accomplished,
towards res-
of the States
and the auxil-
count, the true-
d, and a larger
our circulating
followed up
laws banishing
denominations,
by further
ment, as fiscal
a new set of laws
in the way of

the whole effect
us industry for
and silver circu-
lation in prices,
the price of the
increase in the
and sustain a
economics; and
al productions
for cost. This
was char-
paid by the paper
in a steepage of
paper as a cur-
rency in the hands of

the law.

United States

last, I was indu-
the Ameri-
that institu-
our republican
failure of that
renewal of that
accomplished,
towards res-
of the States
and the auxil-
count, the true-
d, and a larger
our circulating
followed up
laws banishing
denominations,
by further
ment, as fiscal
a new set of laws
in the way of

the whole effect
us industry for
and silver circu-
lation in prices,
the price of the
increase in the
and sustain a
economics; and
al productions
for cost. This
was char-
paid by the paper
in a steepage of
paper as a cur-
rency in the hands of

the law.

United States

anticipation of the pressure which has since pervaded our Eastern as well as the European commercial cities. By preventing the extension of the credit system, it measurably cut off the means of speculation, and retarded its progress in monopolizing the most valuable of the public lands. It has tended to save the new States from a non-resident proprietorship, one of the greatest obstacles to the advancement of a new country, and their prosperity. It has tended to open the public lands, for entry by emigrants at the Government price, instead of their being compelled to purchase of speculators at double or treble prices. And it is conveying into the interior large sums in silver and gold, there to enter permanently into the currency of the world, and placed on a firmer foundation. It is now with less difficulty to procure a loan for any sum which induces that order, and the happy consequences which will have ensued, much to command, and nothing to condemn.

It remains for Congress, if they approve the policy which dictated this order, to follow it up in its various bearings.—Much good, in my judgment, would be produced by prohibiting sales of public lands, and by a general settlement of the public debt by reduction of rates, and by giving the public lands which shall be sold to them. Although it is believed that the General Government never ought to receive any thing but the constitutional currency in exchange for the public lands, that point would be of less importance if the lands were sold for immediate settlement, and cultivation, and there is scarcely a mischievous arising of one present had not been remedied by the other. Although it would not be remedied at once by a restriction on land sales to actual settlers; and it promises other advantages to the country in general, and to the new States in particular, which cannot fail to receive the most profound confirmation of Congress.

Experience continues to confirm the expectations entertained as to the capacity of the State Banks to perform the duties of fiscal agents for the government, at the time of the removal of the deposits. It was alleged by the advocates of the U. S. Bank that the State banks, whatever might be the regulations of the Treasury department, could not make due discharge required by the Government, or negotiate the domestic exchange of public property now held and in use by the new bank, and for vindicating the rights of the Government, and compelling a speedy and honest settlement with all the creditors of the old bank, public and private, or whether the subject shall be left to the power now possessed by the Executive and Judiciary. It remains to be seen whether the persons, who, as managers of the old bank, undertook to control the Government, retained the public dividends, shut their doors upon a committee of the House of Representatives and filled the country with panic to accomplish their own sinister objects, may now, as managers of a new bank, continue with impunity to flood the country with spurious currency, use the seven millions of Government stock for their own benefit, and refuse to the United States all information as to the present condition of their own property, and the prospect of recovering it into their own possession.

The lessons taught by the Bank of the United States cannot well be lost upon the American people. They will take care never again to place so tremendous a power in irresponsible hands, and it will be fortunate if they seriously consider the consequences which are likely to result on a smaller scale from the facility with which corporate powers are granted by their State Government.

It is believed that the law of the last session regulating the deposit banks, operates seriously and unjustly upon them in many respects; and it is hoped that Congress, on proper representation of the current, will adopt the modifications which are necessary to prevent the consequence.

The report of the Secretary of War ad interim, and the accompanying documents, all which are herewith laid before you, will give you a full view of the diversified and important operations of that Department during the past year.

The military movements rendered necessary by the aggressions of the hostile portions of the Seminole and Creek tribes of Indians, and by other circumstances, have required the active employment of nearly our whole regular force, including the marine corps, and of large bodies of militia and volunteers. With all these events, so far as they were known at the seat of Government before the termination of your last session, you are already acquainted; and it is therefore only needed in this place to lay before you a brief summary of what has since occurred. The War with the Seminoles, during the Summer, was, on our part, chiefly confined to the protection of our frontier settlements from the incursions of the enemy; and as a necessary and important means for the accomplishment of that end, to the maintenance of the Governor of that State. This was occasioned by the omission of the Governor to apportion the requisition to the different regiments of militia, so as to obtain the proper number of troops, and no more. It seem but just to the patriotic citizens who repaired to the general rendezvous, under circumstances authorizing them to believe that their services were needed, and would be accepted, that the expenses incurred by them while absent from their homes should be paid by the Government. I accordingly recommend that a law to this effect be passed by Congress, giving them a compensation which will cover their expenses on the march to and from the place of rendezvous, and while there; in connection of which, it will also be proper to make provision for such other equitable claims, growing out of the service of the militia, as may not be embraced in the existing laws. It is necessary, in some cases, to take the property of individuals for public use. Provisions should be made by law for indemnifying the owners, and I would also respectfully suggest whether some provision may not be made, consistently with the principles of our government, for the relief of the sufferers by Indian depredations, or by the operations of our own troops.

No time was lost after the making of the requisite appropriations, in resuming the great national work of completing the unfinished fortifications on our sea board, and of placing them in a proper state of defence. In consequence, however, of the very late day at which those bills were passed, but little progress could be made during the season which has just closed. A very large amount of the monies granted at your last session, accordingly, remains unexpended; but as the work will again be resumed at the earliest moment in the coming spring, in the balance of the existing appropriations, and in several cases which will be laid before you with the proper estimates, further sums for the like objects, may be usefully expended during the next year.

The recommendations of an increase in the Engineer Corps, and for a re-organization of the Topographical Corps, submitted to you in my last annual message, afford additional strength from the great embarrassments experienced during the present year, in those branches of the service, and under which they are now suffering. Several of the most important surveys and constructions directed by recent laws have been suspended in consequence of the want of adequate force in these corps. The like observations may be applied to the Ordnance corps, and the General Staff; the operations of which, as they are now organized, must either be frequently interrupted, or performed by officers taken from the line of the army, to the great prejudice of the service.

For a general view of the condition of the Military Academy, and other branches of the military service not already noticed, as well as for fuller illustrations of those which have been mentioned, I refer you to the accompanying documents; and among the various proposals contained therein for legislative action, I would particularly notice the suggestion of the Secretary of War for the revision of the pay of the army, as entitled to your favorable regard.

The national policy, founded alike in, inter-

by no necessity. If the United States be responsi-

ble in their stock for the payment of these notes, their re-issue, by new corporation, for their own profit, is a fraud on the Government, and safety of that region and its vicinity effect-

If the United States be not responsible, then

there is no legal responsibility in any quarter,

and it is a fraud on the country. They are

the redeemed notes of a dissolved partnership,

but, contrary to the wishes of the retiring part-

ner, and without his consent, are again re-issued

and circulated.

It is the high and peculiar duty of Congress

to decide whether any further legislation be

necessary for the security of the large amount

of public property now held and in use by the

new bank, and for vindicating the rights of the

Government, and compelling a speedy and hon-

est settlement with all the creditors of the old

bank, public and private, or whether the subject

shall be left to the power now possessed by the

Executive and Judiciary. It remains to be

seen whether the persons, who, as managers

of the old bank, undertook to control the

Government, retained the public dividends,

shut their doors upon a committee of the

House of Representa-

tives and filled the

country with panic

to accomplish their

own sinister objects,

may now, as managers

of a new bank, continue

with impunity to flood

the country with spurious

currency, use the

seven millions of Government

stock for their own

benefit, and refuse to

the United States

all information as to the

present condition of

their own property, and the

prospect of recovering

it into their own possession.

The lessons taught by the

Bank of the United

States cannot well be lost upon the American

people. They will take care never again to

place so tremendous a power in irresponsible

hands, and it will be fortunate if they seriously

consider the consequences which are likely to

result on a smaller scale from the facility with

which corporate powers are granted by their

State Government.

The difficulties apprehended in the Chero-

kee country have been prevented, and the peace

and safety of that region and its vicinity effect-

ually secured, by the timely measures taken by

the War Department, and still continued.

The discretionary authority given to Gener-

al Gaines to cross the Sabine, and to occupy a

position as far west as Nacogdoches, in case he

should deem such a step necessary to the pro-

tection of the frontier, and to the fulfilment of

the stipulation contained in our treaty with Mexi-

co, and the movement subsequently made by

that officer, have been alluded to in a former

part of this message. At the date of latest in-

telligence from Nacogdoches, our troops were

then at that station; but the officer who has suc-

ceeded Gen.

gaines has recently been advised

that, from the facts known at the seat of Gov-

ernment, there would seem to be no adequate

cause for any longer maintaining that position;

and he has accordingly instructed, in case the

troops were not already withdrawn

